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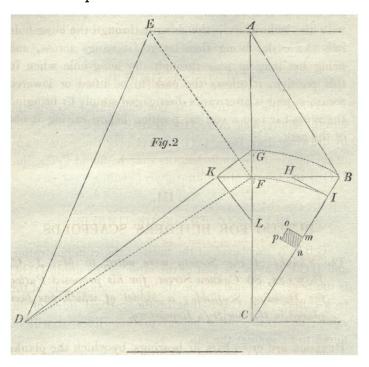
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Fig. 2 shews the application of the above to a building with an oblique end.



No. II.

RAISING EMPTY CASKS.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. J. C. Bowles, 80 Cannon Street, for his Apparatus for Raising Empty Casks, one of which has been placed in the Society's Repository.

MR. Bowles's apparatus consists of a link attached to the end of the lifting rope, and terminating below in a swivel: on the swivel, and moving easily upon it, is a short cross-bar, so adjusted as to hang level. The use of the apparatus is obvious. The bar is to be held in a line with the link while introducing it through the bung-hole into the cask; being then let go, it hangs across, and being too long to pass through the bung-hole when in this position, it allows the cask to be lifted or lowered securely, and is afterwards disengaged simply by bringing the cross-bar into a vertical position before raising it out of the cask.

No. III.

PUTLOG FOR BUILDERS' SCAFFOLDS.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. J. C. Bowles, 80 Cannon Street, for his proposed Putlog for Building Scaffolds; a Model of which has been placed in the Society's Repository.

Putlogs are cross-bars or bearings, by which the planks are supported that form the stage or stages of a builder's scaffold. The outer end of the putlog is tied to one of the upright poles, while the inner end is inserted in a hole made in the wall by taking out or leaving out a half brick for that purpose. In carefully built scaffolds the putlogs are secured in the wall by wedges; sometimes, however, they are merely laid in the holes.

The object of Mr. Bowles is to give greater stability to the scaffold, by preventing the putlogs from being drawn out of the holes. For this purpose, he makes the holes a little wider at the further end than at the near